



**Governing Council  
of the  
United Nations  
Development Programme**

Distr.  
GENERAL

DP/CP/BRA/NOTE/4  
3 March 1987

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Thirty-fourth session  
26 May-19 June, New York  
Item 5 (b) of the provisional agenda

COUNTRY AND INTERCOUNTRY PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

FOURTH COUNTRY PROGRAMME FOR BRAZIL

Note by the Administrator

I. PROCESS OF THE PROGRAMMING EXERCISE

1. The formulation of the fourth country programme was initiated with the submission of the Resident Representative's Note on 7 May 1986, immediately after the National Development Plan for 1986-1989 had been prepared. This allowed for matching and consistency between the objectives of the country programme and the development aims of the Government. The Government recognized, however, that only selected national priorities included in the development plan required technical co-operation from UNDP because of the unique comparative advantage it offers which the Government could not acquire as effectively, if at all, by other means. In other areas, the country has developed sufficient technical and managerial competence to solve its own problems and/or to obtain technical inputs through other channels.

2. The Government established an interministerial group co-ordinated by the Planning Secretariat to undertake a comprehensive assessment of needs for technical co-operation from all sources, multilateral as well as bilateral. UNDP supported the Government and collaborated with it in this process. The main tasks of this group were to:

(a) gather the information from sectoral studies and analyses that had been conducted in the preparation of the development plan and also from existing technical reports from IBRD and United Nations system specialized agencies;

(b) convene sectoral meetings with each Ministry in order to ensure that all areas that might potentially benefit from technical co-operation had been surveyed;

(c) organize a series of sectoral and multisectoral "brainstorming" meetings with the participation of high-level resource persons from the Government, the academic community, the private sector and the specialized agencies.

3. This needs assessment exercise undertaken by the Government based on the established priorities resulted in the identification of 110 viable project proposals with budgets amounting to more than \$130 million. Each proposal was submitted to rigorous scrutiny to determine its suitability in the country programme. The following criteria were applied during the selection process, which was jointly carried out by the Planning Secretariat and UNDP: (a) multilateral technical co-operation must demonstrably play a significant role in support of priority development efforts included in national social and economic plans; (b) participating Brazilian institutions must have the capacity to assume an active role during the entire project cycle; (c) projects must ensure a real transfer and national absorption of knowledge and know-how in priority areas; (d) projects must have the widest possible impact, be cost effective and be able to generate multiplier effects in space and over time; (e) the counterpart's interest in and commitment to technical co-operation must be clearly shown; and (f) preference is given to projects with a high potential for technical co-operation among developing countries (TCDC).

4. The Government took full advantage of the country programme exercise to re-examine thoroughly its own policies and priorities for technical assistance from all sources. The Administrator notes with satisfaction that as a result, the Planning Secretariat now has a set of systematic policy guidelines and priorities that will be applied during future negotiations with all external donors, bilateral as well as multilateral and will thus enhance the co-ordination of aid activities. Moreover, the country programme will also be used as a frame of reference for programming technical co-operation, particularly by the organizations of the United Nations system.

## II. THE FOURTH COUNTRY PROGRAMME

5. According to the objectives and priorities of the Fourth Development Plan for 1986-1989, international technical co-operation must provide the country with access to outside knowledge and technology which complements rather than substitutes for national efforts. Specifically, the development objectives of the fourth country programme are to:

(a) strengthen and prepare selected institutions to meet adequately the demands and priorities of the new Brazilian reality, which encourages democratic participation;

(b) support the Government in its efforts to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the public sector, particularly in the identification, formulation, monitoring and evaluation of development plans, strategies, programmes and projects;

(c) co-operate in the formulation of policies that encourage the engagement of all segments of society in the country's development process;

(d) support the development of a national scientific and technological capability, ensuring an adequate and conscientious transfer, absorption, diffusion and generation of new knowledge;

(e) co-operate in the mobilization of resources to make Brazilian development viable through: the identification of public investment projects and promotion of mobilization of capital resources; the identification, incorporation and conservation of natural resources; and the formulation and implementation of human resources development and employment policies and plans.

6. The total resources available for the fourth country programme amount to \$58,863,000, which include \$16,500,000 from the IPF. The breakdown of the non-IPF funds included for programming are:

(a) Government cost-sharing, which is already committed, amounts to \$39,313,000 for project and programme cost-sharing;

(b) Other United Nations sources: \$2,500,000 under the Management Services Agreement with the World Bank, which is already committed.

7. In addition to the above, there are \$400,000 from the UNDP special programme resources and \$150,000 as a balance from the third cycle. A total of 95.3 per cent of programme resources will be allocated to finance and support new projects, while only 4.7 per cent of total resources will be allocated to five ongoing projects.

8. The Administrator notes with satisfaction that TCDC will continue to be an important feature of the programme. Brazil attaches high priority to rendering technical expertise and assistance to countries in the region and to others outside Latin America, especially Africa. The Government has fully financed these initiatives through cost-sharing, including the approval of a new project to be carried out in the fourth cycle. The other salient features of the proposed country programme are:

(a) the continued limitation of IPF resources to providing key external technical inputs;

(b) the added emphasis on Government execution; the involvement of specialized agencies, however, will be preserved during project implementation;

(c) the provisions included in the programme to promote the active participation of the private sector through technical co-operation activities.

### III. MANAGEMENT OF THE COUNTRY PROGRAMME

9. All technical co-operation received by Brazil is co-ordinated jointly by the Planning Secretariat of the Presidency and the Ministry of External Relations. The Ministry of External Relations, through its Division for Technical Co-operation, is responsible for identifying sources of external co-operation, for the internal dissemination of information on those sources and for negotiating technical

co-operation projects with external donors. The Secretariat of International Economic and Technical Co-operation of the Planning Secretariat of the Presidency, on the other hand, is entrusted with the appraisal, formulation, monitoring and co-ordination of technical co-operation projects. Finally, each sectoral Ministry has a Secretariat for Technical Co-operation responsible for identifying needs, making a preliminary assessment of priorities, and ensuring that the policies and procedures of the funding source are followed. UNDP plays a supportive role in these co-ordination and management responsibilities of the Government, particularly with respect to technical co-operation provided by the United Nations system.

10. The Administrator is particularly pleased to note the extent to which the country programme is being used as a frame of reference to programme the activities of the United Nations system agencies. This will facilitate the co-ordination practices of the Brazilian Government. Brazil enjoys a high level of technical expertise and institutional infrastructure which permits it to contribute, as well as to participate actively, in regional, interregional and global activities.

#### IV. RECOMMENDATION OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

11. In light of the foregoing, the Administrator is pleased to endorse the country programme for Brazil, and recommends its approval by the Governing Council.

-----

2